

TOMBSTONE EPITAPH

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WERE YOU EVER REALLY HUNGRY?

There was a time when a man with a good rifle and twenty pounds of corn could manage to live for a year. Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett needed nothing more. As the years roll by the people care less for corn and more for meat. Crockett and Boone shot deer, bear, wild turkeys and squirrels because they had to have meat for food.

There are many people in Tombstone who imagine that there is something lacking in each meal if meat is not part of the menu. Meat has its food values and is one of the main articles of diet but it is not the only thing. Meat eating is a good bit of a habit. Gorging oneself with meat is wrong. Meat is essential but with it should go a plentiful supply of vegetables, fruits and cereal products.

There are very few people who ever get really hungry. That gnawing at the stomach is not always a sign of hunger. Frequently it is caused from the effects of over-eating. In other words a form of indigestion is present and causes the owner of the stomach to imagine that he needs food. His stomach needs a rest.

It has been aptly remarked that for a man to be really hungry he must be able to run down a jack rabbit in order to secure his meal.

Those leading sedentary lives need little meat. Those who work hard in the open find their systems able to take care of heavier meals.

Eggs are high priced now but it is always found that that is the very time people crave them. If eggs are selling at twenty-five cents per dozen no one wants them. They are too cheap and are supposed to cheapen the eater.

Milk, eggs, cheese, beans, peas and potatoes contain food values not included in meat. Compare the calories in a quart of whole milk with that of a pound of lean beef and see if you are not surprised.

If you insist on eating meat don't eat it for breakfast and stew it at noon and try to do without at dinner time. The soldiers can use all the meat you do not eat.

THE GRAHAM COUNTY AFFAIR

(Phoenix Republican)

We do not believe that a majority of the people of this state are of the opinion that Arizona, as matters now stand, has any means of punishment adequate for the three men who murdered the three officers in Graham county last Sunday unless the federal government should take jurisdiction after their capture, says the Arizona Republican. It was a wanton massacre, added to the crime of evading the draft.

We are sure that no considerable part of the right thinking population of this state will be satisfied with the confinement of these men in more or less ease, comfort and distinction in the state prison nominally for life, but really for a few years, until the edge of the horror and resentment of the populace has been dulled by corroding time.

In the case of one of these murderers, Sisson, it has been bloodily demonstrated that the moral and benign influences of the prison did not benefit him. He was paroled, the authorities doubtless believing that he had been restored and that a good citizen had been made of a man who had shown a tendency toward criminality.

Graham county contributed, we believe, to the narrow majority by which the indifferent voters of Arizona permitted, in the way of an experiment, capital punishment to be abolished a year ago last fall. We cannot escape a feeling of curiosity as to the result of a plebiscite in that county on that question now.

A MOVE TO EXPEDITE COURT BUSINESS

(El Paso Herald)

Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona has obtained quick action on his measure to establish another federal court in Arizona. The suggestion was made only recently and already the senator has had his bill passed by the senate. With this good start, the new court may be considered almost as good as established.

The principal benefit is not merely to relieve Arizona's one overworked federal judge, W. H. Sawtelle, but to expedite the court's business in the interest of the public and to effect a saving of time and money. It is estimated that the saving of money now paid out for carrying for prisoners over periods of months until the court can consider their cases would go far toward paying the cost of another court. For instance, the court labors through a session at Tucson and goes thence to Globe. Prisoners have been accumulating at Globe, Phoenix and Prescott, while the court has been in session at Tucson. They will have been held at the government's expense a long time before the court reaches Phoenix and Prescott and by the time the Prescott docket has been cleared, it is found that a number of prisoners have been held a long time at Tucson.

The saving of traveling expense for the judge, officers of the court and witnesses will be a very important item. It is 200 miles from Tucson to Globe and 497 miles from Globe to Prescott. By dividing the state

into two districts, with one court holding sessions at Tucson and Globe and the other at Phoenix and Prescott, court business will be greatly expedited, long dockets cleared and the total cost to the government made little if any greater than it is at present.

THE HAZARDS OF A SHERIFF

Says the Nogales Herald:

Sometimes one wonders why men aspire to be sheriff or town marshal and whether they are influenced by the allurements of salary or actuated by public service motives. If a sheriff wants the job for the money he should be expected to remain in his office or perhaps serve summons. The sheriff has his deputies but the dangers of the office are never thrust on his employees. The deputies share in the hazards of the office but the blame for a blunder is heaped on the shoulders of the sheriff.

There are men in every county who violate the laws; some in ignorance, some in anger and some premeditatedly. The crimes committed through ignorance cost the taxpayers money. The assaults and homicides due to bursts of uncontrollable temper mean years of heartaches and the criminal who plans his murder or burglary frequently causes the death of peace officers who have sworn to carry out the mandates of the law.

Most sheriffs receive small remuneration in comparison to the hazardous calling. If they do their duty they are frequently criticized and what comes to them for failure to detect criminal acts needs no space here.

Peace officers are only men elevated to office. The test comes in a crisis. When a man hunt is on there is no sidestepping the issue. There must be no delay and there must be no sign of timidity. It is a case of get the man. Little difference if the murderer is barricaded behind rocks or logs or alongside an ambushed trail the sheriff or peace officer must seek out the criminal even though his body is used as a target for 30-30 bullets.

The hiding criminal has all the advantages. He is in a position to watch the hunters. Behind his defense he views the approach of the officers and when the eye gets two sights focused on the man there is another crime added. The peace officer did not falter even though he knew that he was on a trail of death and behind each boulder there might lurk a human renegade eager to snuff out a life with the mere pressure of a practiced finger.

Graham county officers did not die in vain although the worthless carcasses of their murderers will not in any way bring solace to the families and community. The evasion of the draft law by slackers will have an object lesson before the Powers boys reach a haven of safety. It may not come before this is printed but it will come.

Peace officers have a duty to perform and it is done. Many of the best acts done by a sheriff or other officer are not a matter of gossip. The job of being a sheriff is not a sinecure and the pay is not good in many counties, so be charitable in your criticism when matters do not appear to be going to suit you.

ARE THE PACKERS PROFITEERING?

The investigation into the packing industry is threatening to bring things to light, practices that have been alleged and denied many times. The most serious accusation against them is that the five leading firms have divided the territory of the country for buying purposes, each firm refusing to purchase from the territory of the others, thus completely eliminating competitive buying. This has been repeatedly charged in the past and as often denied. The investigation now going on, however, has pretty well established the fact.

The packing industry is one of the most important in the country, and in justice to both the packers and the people the full truth of the matter should be brought to light. If the charges are unfounded, the country should know it, that justice may be accorded these concerns upon which we are so greatly dependent. But if they have been using their great wealth and power for purposes of unlawful profiteering, then the Government should promptly penalize them and take over their property. The American people are in no temper to be exploited on such a gigantic scale for the enriching of a few commercial brigands.

We sincerely hope the packers can prove a clean bill of health, but the fact that they have made desperate efforts to stave off an investigation would lead the country to the conclusion that there must be an African gentleman in the woodpile somewhere.

A NATIONAL DUTY

The treasury of the United States has a great deal of money to raise and it can not be raised by bankers alone, says Secretary McAdoo. The banks of this country can not alone sustain America's needs in this war and extend to our allies the essential aid which they must have to continue the war.

The rich of this country can not do it alone; the men of this country can not do it alone; the women of this country can not do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determined to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

A news item says: "Hoover wants the government to buy all the sugar." It might just as well. With the whole country going "dry" there'll soon be nothing left to mix it with.

GARDNER LOGS TOMBSTONE-BENSON-TUCSON ROAD

Following his return from an overland trip to Tucson over the Benson route, A. H. Gardner of Tombstone, one of the Cochise County Highway Commissioners, has submitted the following, on a request of the log of his trip:

Your "road hound" has just made another trip to Tucson and back via the Benson short line, to see what effect the rains and snow had on the route and here is what he found:

From Tucson to Vail the state highway has just been treated to a removal of rocks and a complete dragging and is in fine shape. From Vail to the point where you turn off to go to Colossal Cave, or to the 26 mile post from Tucson, the road is good but from there to the Martinez ranch house, the same old rocks and the same old brush and trees are doing duty but at that you can get through pretty well, and that it is becoming a favorite route is evidenced from the fact that I passed twelve cars coming from the west between nine and eleven in the morning, while on my return trip I passed seven cars between nine-thirty and one—all between Benson and Vail.

On my return trip I logged the road and took my time to make pictures and enjoy the beauties of the scenic drive from Vail to the Martinez ranch house. It is a wonderfully beautiful drive over head and sideways, but a little work on the road would help the pleasure of the drive.

From the postoffice in Tucson to the Colossal Cave road is exactly twenty-six miles and the next marking place is the ranch house of a very interesting rancher by the name of Eliza Deever Harrington, a former Texan who has been "out west" over thirty years. The day before I had the pleasure of meeting Eliza he had been notified that Uncle Sam was about to issue him a pension "for fighting Indians" way long back in the sixties, while a resident of Texas. He don't look it. The Arizona climate has preserved him most kindly. Eliza is a man after Theodore Roosevelt's heart. He is the proud father of ten children, all living.

From Tucson to the Harrington ranch house it is 32 miles, and the next stopping place is the Martinez ranch where you split a corral in two and pass down a narrow lane 27 miles from Tucson. Then you cross the Southern Pacific track on the 45 mark and in front of the Mansion Hotel in Benson your speedometer records 50.6 miles. From the Martinez ranch to Benson the road is in good shape but from Benson to Tombstone with the exception of the last three miles it is very good, the road from Benson to Curtis being better than I have ever seen it. There is one wash between the railroad track and Benson that needs to have the banks cut down a little.

The fact that I made the trip to Vail from Benson and back on molded tires that had run two thousand miles without any mishap shows that if the loose rocks of Pantano wash were thrown off the road and the brush and wash banks were cut down a little that it would not be so bad through that otherwise delightfully charming section of what eventually will be the state highway from Douglas, Bisbee, Tombstone to Tucson.

The exact distance from the post office in Tucson to the "wooden cop" at the intersection of Fifth and Allen streets, Tombstone, is 77 miles.

In going west you strike the first giant cacti near the road to Colossal Cave. There are two solid rock hills that have immense giant cactus plants growing like a pine forest all over them and being held by the roots grown down into the rock seems without any dirt in sight and apparently as if grown out of the solid rock. This is a sight long to be remembered and will prove an asset to the new link in the state highway.

In connection with the report of Mr. Gardner, the following letter received by The Prospector from J.

W. Estill, chairman of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, regarding the condition of the Pantano Crossing will prove of interest, in which Mr. Estill says in part:

For your information will say the Pantano Crossing at Vail ought to be in pretty good shape at the present time, as we gave Mr. Lockwood of Warren Bros. Company, orders to have this Crossing taken care of.

I notice with interest the experience of the two barbers who were travelling overland, and will say in this connection, that I know two parties, not the two barbers, who after being given the log of the road via Vail, Benson and Tombstone, both of these parties kept straight out the Highway and experienced the same trouble at Pantano Crossing. It is therefore evident that some of these people who go astray, do not pay very good attention to the turning off points, after they have been given the direction.

I wish to thank you for calling my attention to this trouble because I am interested. I do not believe there is a man in Arizona more interested in road work than I am, and it is only the absolute absence of funds, at present, that is responsible for the lack of more improvement between Vail and the Cochise County Line.

MINE CONGRESS NAMES TUCSON FOR NEXT MEET

DOUGLAS, Feb. 18—Voting Tucson over Globe as the next meeting place, directors of the Arizona chapter, American Mining congress adjourned Saturday evening. Continued efforts will be made to check the decline in copper production, through solving the problems attending the mining of lower grade ores to assure a larger output than it has been possible to treat at the present metal price. Endorsement was made of national mining congress work and of urgency that mining properties and their employees be protected with all vigilance from possible attempts at their damage by alien enemies and pro-German sympathizers finding or seeking employment under false representations.

NOGALES BOY IS ONE OF SURVIVORS OF THE TUSCANIA

NOGALES, Feb. 18—Warren J. McCarthy, formerly employed as bookkeeper for Roy and Titcomb, and one of the survivors of the ill-fated Tuscania, the United States transport which was torpedoed recently by a German submarine, is an inmate in an Irish hospital. McCarthy was not badly injured according to reports, but suffered considerably from exposure and numerous cuts and bruises.

DEATH SUMMONS COLONEL DORAN

PHOENIX, Feb. 18—Introduced the bill in the legislature providing for the establishment of the Pioneer's home at Prescott, was supervisor of its construction, lived in the home and died there, is the record of Colonel Andrew J. Doran, whose death occurred at 4:30 o'clock on Friday morning. It was caused by cerebral hemorrhage and followed an illness of long duration during which he suffered partial paralysis.

Colonel Doran was a resident of Arizona for forty-two years. He came to this state first in 1862, but did not become a permanent resident until 1876. He was born in Ohio in 1840 and was 78 years old at the time of his death.

For many years Colonel Doran was a prominent figure in Republican politics in Arizona. It was in the twenty-fifth territorial legislature that he introduced the bill providing for the pioneer's home. He was superintendent of the home during the administration of Governor Richard E. Sloan which ended in 1912. Some time ago, at the invitation of the present administration, Colonel Doran became a guest at the home with the history of which he has been so intimately connected.

MAY HAVE BEEN SERIOUS EXPLOSION

What might have been a serious explosion yesterday which would have practically wiped Old Tombstone off the map resulted in only a damaged box of dynamite, when a box of the explosive fell off a loaded wagon. Two wagon loads one behind the other were being moved from the magazine below the city to the company magazine on the hill, and in going up the hill at Bootlegger's Cut one of the boxes rolled off. It is considered a miracle that the dynamite did not explode by the impact, since it takes sometimes just a slight blow to set it off. Should the box have exploded it would have set off the balance on the wagons, which amounted to several tons, and the damage that would have resulted can only be contemplated.

DIES IN MIAMI FROM INJURIES RECEIVED

MIAMI, Feb. 18—Steve Bronovich, motorman at the Miami mine died at 12:30 this afternoon at the Miami Inspiration hospital, the result of injuries sustained when he was run over by a motor Saturday afternoon in the mine, cutting off both feet.

STRIKE AT HAYDEN IS BELIEVED OVER

HAYDEN, Feb. 16—Employees of the smelter here who have been out upon strike for the past few days, returned to work tonight at 11:30 o'clock. Federal Mediator Joseph S. Myers, who has just engaged in the settlement of the strike for some days, will probably be in Phoenix Sunday, his work here having been concluded.

The Nogales Herald says: "The many friends of Miss Lillian Choat will be grieved to know that she passed away at St. Joseph's hospital at 7:30 this morning. She had been ill of pneumonia for a number of weeks and all that loving hands could do was done for her benefit, but of no avail. She was a bright, charming young woman and her memory will always be held in reverence by a large circle of friends. The passing away of this popular young woman has cast a gloom over the cattlemen's convention as her brother, W. T. Roach, is a prominent cattleman of Santa Cruz county."

"She leaves to mourn her loss, a mother, Mrs. F. A. Choat, of Nogales; a sister, Mrs. M. A. Austin of Oakland, Cal.; a brother, W. T. Roach, of Nogales, and a niece, Miss Alma Austin of Oakland, Cal. Miss Choat was born in Oakland, Cal., and was twenty-four years of age. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon in the Episcopal church at three o'clock, Rev. Geo. Golden officiating."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Sanatoriums for the treatment of soldiers suffering from tuberculosis are to be established at New Haven, Conn., and at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. In addition to those to be built at Asheville, N. C., and Denver, Colo. It is understood that they will cost about \$550,000 each. The medical department's announcement gave no indication as to when work would be started.

PHOENIX, Feb. 18—Whipple Barracks at Prescott, Ariz., has been selected by the medical department as a site for the establishment of a sanatorium for the treatment of soldiers suffering from tuberculosis.

Whipple Barracks lies about two miles south of Prescott, the line of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad running through the reservation. These barracks are intimately connected with the history of Arizona, having been constructed in 1864 and were the headquarters of General Crook during his Indian campaign in this state.

The barracks consist of several massive stone barracks and more than a dozen handsome and substantial officers' quarters. A station and postoffice were located on the grounds. The last troops to occupy the barracks were removed about eight years ago, since which time the grounds and buildings have been in the charge of a caretaker.